PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

We are not among those who flatter ourselve sity is a crime and a disgrace to civilization. Holdgreat body of the People of the United States, it always pains us to hear War spoken of lightly, or in any other way than as a great political and

the Fathers of the Republic, then living amongst been referred to in the President's Message, and at the last character and consequences of that ultima ratio judicial purposes. It seems that, under that act of Parliar

younger Members, of both political parties, in that This much has been often said in the press and in Congress, assembly, we could not help wishing that they have seen, not one of them has adverted to our two acts of could, without our age, have had the benefit of our Congress of 1834, under the provisions of which our laws re knowledge should not have inspired them with ply to places over which the United States have exclusive juvery different ideas on the subject from those which they appear to entertain.

Thus thinking, there came to our recollection a passage in the writings of a famous author in our nother tongue, who had occasion to speak of the to the works of that writer, from which we make the subjoined extract, which we trust will give offence to nobody. It ought not to do so, for a truer

Of the thousands and tens of thousands that per-ish in the contest a very small part ever feel the stroke of an enemy; the rest languish in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefaction; pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men made obdurate by · long continuance of hopeless misery; and are · at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance. By incommodious encampments and unwholesom stations, where courage is useless and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled and

armies slugglishly melted away.

"Thus is a people gradually exhausted, for the most part, with little effect.

"The wars of civilized nations make very slow changes in the system of empire. The public perceives scarcely any alteration but an increase of debt; and the few individuals who are benefited are not supposed to have the clearest right to their advantages. If he that shared the danger enjoyed the profit, and, after bleeding in the batgains without envy. But, at the conclusion of a masters and agents, contractors and commissaries, whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations?

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of the United States by the Committee on Foreign Relations for giving to Great Britain the required twelve months' notice of the cessation of joint occupation of the Northwestern Territory.

An able report has been made by the Minority of the same Committee, denying the right of the House of Representatives to legislate upon the subject, and therefore recommending that the House refrain from

A DUEL.—A letter in the People's Advocate (York, Pa.,) states that a duel was fought a few days ago in Hopewell, York county, between Mr. Jesse Gilbert, of Hartford county, and Mr. William B. Blair, of Ohio. The dispute arose in an argument about the Oregon question! They fought with rifles at sixty paces. After the first fire, neither of the parties being wounded, the difficulty was adjusted by the seconds.

THE OREGON COUNTRY.

The facts mentioned in the subjoined commun e, so far as concerns our statute law, literally true, colume of the Laws of the United States, or in

FROM A COMMUNICATION IN THE ST. LOUIS "NEW BRA," er to adjudge all ordinary causes, and that in all capital case.

In listening to the Debate now going on in the the offenders may be removed for trial into Canada. But it

tle, and a triumph. Some indeed must perish in the most successful field, but they die upon the bed of honor, resign their lives amidst the joys of conquest, and, filled with glory, smile in death! cle, concurring with similar reports through other channels of a private letter said to have been received in this city, may, we presume, be regarded as authentic. The comment of the writer upon the subject is in so different a vein from that of the cor-"The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented respondence of the same paper for some past, that, knowing the party bias of the v favor of the Administration, it deserves being copied

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31. in London, brought by the last steamer to a gentle-man in this city, which says: "Unless your President is the most unreasonable man alive, there can be no difficulty about Oregon?" The same writer says that the views of the British Government in relation to America are as pacific as can be, and adds that the repeal of their corn laws and food taxes is

myself, and that the official station and high character of the writer gives great weight to what he writes. With a desire to preserve peace on the part of the British Govern ment, and a certainty of a repeal of her corn laws and food taxes, what apology will the Western members give to their constituents for their war speeches

"Will a war increase our chances for the possession of the whole of Oregon? Will it facilitate our acquisition of Calitle, grew rich by the victory, he might show his fornia 'Will it create a new market for provisions or breadstuffs? Will it not rather place Mexico, and especially Caliten years war, how are we recompensed for the forms, under the protection of England? Will it not delay, death of multitudes and the expense of millions if it does not defeat, our possession of Oregon? Will it not but by contemplating the sudden glories of pay- close our ports so as to prevent the export of cotton, and thus compel the South to produce their own provisions? Will not market, as well as forfeit forever the English market about to

palaces rise like exhalations?

"These are the men who, without virtue, labor, or hazard, are growing rich as their country is importance, they rejoice when obstinacy or ambition adds another year to slaughter and devastation; and laugh from their desks at bravery and science, while they are adding figure to figure and cipher, hoping for a new contract from a new armament, and computing the profits of a siege or a tempest.

"Those who suffer their minds to dwell on these considerations will think it no great crime in the Ministry that they have not snatched with eagerness the first opportunity of rushing into the field, when they were able to obtain by quiet negotiation all the real good that victory could have brought us."

In the general of the corn laws? Will not their breadstuffs mould take the nonsense of the people and beat him twenty to one. A hill not their breadstuffs mould take the nonsense of the people and beat him twenty to one. A hill not their breadstuffs mould take the nonsense of the people and beat him twenty to one. A hill not their breadstuffs mould take the nonsense of the people and beat him twenty to one. A half argo, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the century and a half ago, to one who there the people and beat him twenty to one take the century and a half ago, to one who there the people and beat him twenty to one the people and the time relation to the people a new direction taken by the office-hunters. The army opens new field for them. Once drive the country into a war, and patronage then takes that direction, and the Government then nges character. It will be military in all its aspects. Where will then be the refuge of public liberty?"

A NEW COLLECTION DISTRICT. The bill reported in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Commerce, and now pending, to establish the Collection District of Chiincludes within the district proposed to be established "all the rivers, waters, shores, inlets, and harbors of Lakes Michigan and Superior, with-out the jurisdiction of the State of Michigan."

The Treasurer of the State of PRNSYLVANIA, it s said, has already sufficient means in his hands to pay the February interest on the State debt.

When it was told to the late Rev. SYDNEY SMITH the When it was told to the late Rev. STREET SETTER that it was intended to pave St. Paul's church-yard with blocks, his answer was, that he thought there would be no difficulty in the matter if the Dean and Chapter would put their heads together. SPEECH OF MR. WINTHROP,

ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 3, 1845.

from the extreme views which the Administration would seem recently to have adopted, will be eagerly seized upon as evidence of a want of what they call patriotism and American spirit. I spurn all such imputations in advance. I spurn the notion that patriotism can only be manifested by plunging the nation into war, or that the love of one's own country can only be measured by one's hatred to any other country. Sir, the American spirit that is wanted at the present moment, the American spirit that is wanted at the present moment, wanted for our highest honor, wanted for our dearest interests, is that which dares to confront the mad impulses of a superficial popular sentiment, and to appeal to the soher second thoughts of moral and intelligent men. Every schoolboy can declaim about honor and war, the British lion and the American tatile it is to fight about! Who can pretend that it is free from all difficulty or doubt! Who would take an acre of land upon such a title as an investment, without the warranty of something more than the two regiments of riflemen than the two regiments of riflemen than the control of the manual transfer and the successive expositions of the eminent states—men and diplomatists by whom it has been illustrated. But, after all, what a title it is to fight about! Who can pretend that it is free from all difficulty or doubt! Who would take an acre of land upon such a title as an investment, without the warranty of something more than the two regiments of riflemen than the two regiments of riflemen than the control of the control of the successive expositions of the eminent states—men and diplomatists by whom it has been illustrated. But, after all, what a title it is to fight about! Who would take an acre of land upon such a title as an investment, without the warranty of something more than the two regiments of riflemen than the control of declaim about honor and war, the britant of rican eagle; and it is a vice of our nature that the calmest of us have heart-strings which may vibrate for a moment even to such valgar touches. But (thanks to the institutions of education and religion which our fathers founded) the great mass of the American people have also an intelligence and a moral sense which will sooner or later respond to appeals of a higher and nobler sort, if we will only have the firmness to make them. It was a remark of an old English courtier, a century and a half ago, to one who threatened to take the sense of the people on some important question, that he would take the nonzense of the people and beat him twenty to one. And it might have been something better than a good joke in relation to the people of England at the time it was uttered. But I am not ready to regard it as applicable to our own intelligent and educated American people at the present day. An appeal to the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the American people at the present day. An appeal to the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed to the nonzense of the nonzense of the nonzense of the American people may succeed the the nonzense of th

and that the only course for us in the minority to pursue, is to brag about our readiness for war with those that passes is thought of Great party; and that the only course for us in the minority to pursue, is to brag about our readiness for war with those that passes is to brag about our readiness for war with those that in the discussions of 1818 not a word was brag loudest. Now, I am entirely sensible that if an opposition of the prosent Administration were willing to make a mere party instrument of this Oregon negotiation, he might find in its most recent history the amplest materials for throwing the passes of the strongest elements in our whole case. It is a most not have the imputations in the control of the prosent Administration were willing to make a mere party instrument of this Oregon negotiation, he might find in its most recent history the amplest materials for throwing the passes of the strongest lements in our whole case. It is a most not have the present Administration were willing to make a mere party instrument of this Oregon negotiation, he might find in its most recent history the amplest materials for throwing the proposition of the prosent Administration were willing to make a mere party in this House the imputations in the found place of the strongest lements in our work of season of the strongest lements in our work of the strongest lements in our work of the strongest lements in our work of season of the strongest lements in our work of season of the strongest lements in our work of the strongest lements in our work of the strongest lements in our work of season of the water, all efforts a freegotiating not the best to work of the strongest lements in our work of season of the strongest lements in our work of season in the strongest lements in our work of season of the strongest lements in our work of se

with that document is so likely to excise.

I am perfectly aware, Mr. Speaker, that, express the views which the feater are those by whom the slightest syllable of dissent from the extreme views which the Administration would seem recently to have adopted, will be eagerly seized upon as evience of a want of what they call particisus and American tion into war, or the substance of the House.

I amperfectly aware, Mr. Speaker, that, express the views which the extreme views which the Administration would seem recently to have adopted, will be eagerly seized upon as evience of a want of what they call particisus and American tion into war, or the substance and the properties and minute and analysis of nature and analysis of natu

of barbarism would afford no parallel to such a scene!

In the second place, sir, there is the character of the title
to this territory on both sides. I shall attempt no analysis or
history of this title. I am certainly not disposed to vindicate
the British title; and as to the American there is nothing to

In 1818 we thought our title to Oregon as clear and as un-questionable as we think it now. We proposed then to divide it with Great Britain without the slightest reference to any third party in interest. Yet at that very moment Spain was in possession of those rights of discovery which, since they were transferred to us by the treaty of Florida, we consider as one

obligations or party views in connexion with this question. I stongest title; one so clear, so pre-eminent, and so indisputstrongest title; one so clear, so pre-eminent, and so indisputs

has now been imputed to it by one of its peculiar defenders.

But the honorable member admits that any man of common sense must have understood that the Minister of Great Britain

But while I am thus opposed to war for C sense must have understood that the Minister of Great Britain would refuse the offer which was thus (hypocritically, as he believes) made, and would refuse it precisely as it has been drefused, without even transmitting it across the water. What, then, becomes of all the indignation which has been expressed and implied by the Administration and its friends, from the secretary of State downwards, at the rejection, and more particularly at the manner of the rejection of that offer? Why, it seems, after all, that the honorable member and myself are not so very far apart. This admission of his is entirely in accordance with the view which I have already expressed, that if any compromise whatever was to be made, (and I rejoice to find that even the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs has this morning emphatically denominated himself a compromiser,) the rejection of this precise offer does not authorize us to leap at once to the conclusion that "no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected." If our Government has thus far made no offer, except one which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which, in my judgment, are likely to lead to any measures which in the defined of the definition may bring for the definition of the country. Whether the bill be for two regiments, it shall pass for all me. To the last file, of the cultival, water regiments, it shall water the bill be for two regiments of the dumin

maintain our just rights to that territory, with the most sin-cere desire to see that territory in the possession of such of our own people as desire to occupy it—whether hereafter as an independent nation, as was originally suggested by a distinguished Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) and more recently by a no less distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) or as a portion of our own wide-spread and glorious Republic—I am opposed to the steps which are now about to be so hotly pursued. Sir, I feel that I have a right to express something more

Mr. WINTHROP. It cannot be correct. What sort of an Administration are you supporting if you can believe them to have been guilty of an act of such gross duplicity in the face of the world, in order to furnish themselves with a pretext for war? I would not have heard their enemy suggest such an idea.

Mr. P. KING, (Mr. W. again yielding the floor for explanation.) Any man of common sense might have known that such a proposition to the British Government would be rejected, as it has been, without even being remitted across the water.

Mr. WINTHROP. Better and better. I thank the honorable member even more for the admission he has now made.

Mr. P. KING. You are welcome to it.

Mr. WINTHROP. I am under no particular obligation to windicate the course of the present Administration. But, as an American citizen, without regard to party, and with a single eye to the honor of my country, I would indignantly repel the idea to the honor of my country, I would indignantly repel the idea that our Government, in whose soever hands it might be, could be guilty of so scandalous and abominable an act as that which they discovered, and to which their ship has given its noble

one-eighth of a cent per pound, making three-eighths since the last accounts from England; several holders, however, decline selling at present rates. The sales for the two days

e 1,400 bales, thus :	
Upland and Flor. Mobile and N. O. 500 bales. 900 bales. ferior	
Prices in New York, for Upland, 1st January.	
1844	
Export from the United States.	
Since 1st September last	
Domestic Cande Fyport from Let to Stat Doneshan	